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From the title one is led to assume that the ceremonies recorded are a part of the doctrine and teachings of Handsome Lake, but as a matter of fact they seem rather to be those already existing ceremonies which he approved and to which he gave additional impetus. They include remarks upon the New Year's, White Dog, Ne Ganeoweo, Corn Planting, Maple Thanksgiving, and the Legend of the Coming of Death, with funeral addresses.

Mr Parker also includes sketches of the secret societies, several of which Handsome Lake tabooed but which have persisted secretly until the present day, and a few Iroquois myths. The rituals of several of the ceremonies, etc., are given, together with some texts, not all of which are translated. The material is interesting and valuable, especially as we have so little information on the Iroquois.

No one who has not attempted to gather material similar to the Code can realize the difficulty of the undertaking, for it is such lore as this that the Indian, and particularly the conservative Iroquois, guards as sacred. Only an intimate knowledge of the people, combined with tact and genuine sympathy for their viewpoint, can bring it out. It is not to be bought for money alone.

All in all the work is excellently and painstakingly done, but the reader may feel disappointed that Mr Parker has given us none of his own conclusions on the subjects which he has presented, since, from his intimate knowledge of the Iroquois, and particularly of the Seneca, he is well qualified to do so. The writer, however, through his personal acquaintance with Mr Parker, realizes the many difficulties which surrounded and hampered the publication of this paper, and hopes that at some not distant date the author will be able to give to the public not only more of his great mass of material but more of the results of his own study of the subject.

ALANSON SKINNER

The Peoples of India. By J. D. ANDERSON, Teacher of Bengali in the University of Cambridge, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Cambridge: University Press. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.) 1913.

This little book, for the greater part a compilation of the works of Grierson, Risley, Crooke, et al., is the worthy attempt of a retired Indian Civil Service official to introduce the general public to the peoples of present-day India. As such it succeeds fairly well. The professional ethnologist, for whom it is not intended, naturally will turn to the original sources. The chief blemishes are the rather frequent dogmatic assertions for which there is all too little proof (see his remarks on the Atharva-veda,

p. 87, for example). A reference to the more recent discussions of exogamy and totemism would be acceptable on page 35.

TRUMAN MICHELSON

A Study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery. By CHRISTOPHER WREN. Plymouth, Pa., 1914.

Mr Christopher Wren has long been known to archeologists as the prime authority on the archeology of the Wyoming valley and adjacent Pennsylvania, through his papers, published mainly in the *Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*; but this is the most pretentious effort yet received from his pen.

The volume opens with a brief review of the history of earthenware and pioneer potters, containing much that must prove suggestive to the student of American Indian pottery manufacture. From this point Mr Wren takes up the earthenware of the region, pointing out the interesting fact that most of the vessels now known were found in rock or cave shelters, although a few were obtained from graves. This is interesting because in the rock shelters of the lower Hudson in New York, as well as in New Jersey and Connecticut, no whole vessels have as yet been found, although fragments are abundant. The pottery was undoubtedly largely made in the general region; a number of pottery kilns are reported. These are so unusual here in the East that we may be permitted to quote Mr Wren in full on this point.

Near the extremity of Tioga Point, where the Chemung river forms a junction with the Susquehanna, close to the edge of the water, on the Susquehanna side, he¹ saw a number of years ago, a stratum of light colored clay of fine quality.

On the top of the bank were two circular platforms, about four feet in diameter, paved with stones and slightly depressed in the centre. These platforms showed marks of considerable use, he thought, as the places where the clays were mixed and tempered to fit them for use in pottery making. Built into the bank, adjacent to these platforms, were four steps laid up in stone, which gave evidence of having been much subject to the action of heat. These steps he took to be the shelves on which finished vessels were set up when undergoing the process of firing.

In the immediate vicinity was a great quantity of broken pottery, which was probably the fragments of pottery that had been broken in the burning.

Mr Wren takes up and treats the materials and form of the local vessels, giving a diagram on which is shown the application of the various terms used. This is an excellent and useful idea. Mr Wren's theory

¹ Mr Wren's informant, Mr M. P. Murray, of Athens, Pa.